NEW BOOKS AND HOLYDAY PRESENTS.

the Church of the Messiah, St. Louis. Boston: Crosby & Co. New York: Francis & Co. Six lectures on topics deemed peculiarly relevant to the sex—Home, Duties, Education, Follies, and Woman's Mission. The style is neat, and the advice that of a judicious and amiable Pastor. "The standard of morality

among men is, to a considerable extent, fixed by woman. There are few men who will not admit that their training, either in virtue or vice, has been, to a great degree, according to the female influences under which their early lives were passed."-Page 29. GUSTAVUS LINDORM; Or Lead us not into Temptation. THE

BRIDE OF OMBERG. Scribner: New York. Two novels translated from the Swedish of EMILIE F. CARLEN, a lady whose youth has been passed 'mid scenery which inspired the Harp of Ossian, those naked rocks and lofty mountains skirting the western coast of Sweden, and washed by the wild waves of the North Sen.

The characters throughout these Scandinavian picturings are well sustained, and the author evidently possesses descriptive and dramatic powers of no ordinary degree.

BUSY MOMENTS OF AN IDLE WOMAN. Appleton & Co.,

New York, "O si præteritos repararet Jupiter annos!" Would that some three score years were subtracted from our account-current with life, so as to enable us to relish with due zest the moonlight walks, the Saratoga scenery, the fashionable flirtation, the lively narrative, the monologue, the dialogue which grace this gay volume !

LORENZO BENONI; or, Passages in the Life of an Italian. Redfield: New York.

GIOVANNI RUFFINI, (Benoni being his travelling title,)
a gentleman of Genoa, engaged in an unsuccessful attempt at revolution in his native State, after many adventures and hair-breadth 'scapes, effects a passage to England, where, we believe, he still lives in seclusion.

The book is a narrative, under fictitious names, of per sons and incidents connected with the insurrection. Th autobiography depictures life in Northern Italy—scholas-tic, social, and domestic. In delineation of character, dramatic incident, and fidelity to nature, the work rivals the happiest chapters of Gil Blas.

Unlike those restless exiles and renegade monks who

have been permitted to disturb the peace of our commu-nity by inflammatory harangues in a barbarous jargon, it has wisely employed the hours of his banishment in acquiring a mastery of our language, and in conciliat-ing the esteem of the great and the good, by that retire-ment and quietude which befit his fallen fortunes, evincing at once his innate sense of propriety and his deep respect for the nation which has afforded him an asylum.

LIFE IN THE MISSION, THE CAMP, AND THE ZENANA, by Mrs. Colin Mackenzie. Redfield: New York. The two volumes make up the diary of a clever and observant Scotch woman during a residence of six years in

Events, anecdotes, and reflections are recorded in her journal, and in all the freshness of a first appearance; the work altogether presenting a faithful picture of every day life under the glowing suns of Hindostan.

Oriental manners, customs, creeds, and castes; bat-tles, skirmishes, night marches, and ambuscades form a part only of the varied contents of these pages.

TIP-TOP; or, a Noblé Aim, by Mrs. TUTHILL. GOLDEN LINK; or, Poems and Tales for the Young, by W. OLAND BOURNE, A.M. Charles Scribner, New York. HAPPY DAYS OF CHILDHOOD, by AMY MEADOWS.

THE PICTURE PLEASURE BOOK, illustrated with upwards of five hundred engravings from drawings by eminent artists. Appleton & Co., New York.

Four delightful books, elegantly printed, and ornamented with pretty pictures; all so instructive, so mo-ral, so entertaining that we have presented the first to James, a good little boy, and the next two to his studious sisters, Annie and Jane, reserving the fourth as the future reward of superior merit.
On sale by TAYLOR & MAURY, of this city.

PROGRESS OF THE AGE .- Among other startling announcements that of communication between England and any part of India in ten days has been made. It seems that the railroad from Ostend to Trieste, a length of fifteen hundred miles, will be completed within twelve months from this time. Letters, parcels, and passengers will then occupy but little more than two days from the shores of the channel to those of the Adriatic; four days will take them thence to Egypt, and by aid of the railway from Alexandria to Cairo, which is now rapidly advancing, they will be within thirty-six hours afloat on the Red ways and the marts, and cultivate the valleys, and level Sea, and in twelve days afterward be landed safely in the hills, and follow the courses of our mighty streams Bombay, within three weeks of leaving London. Within shapening every where the tokens of unrivalled enterthis date the electric telegraph, now preparing to be laid prise and industry and skill, are not to be decimated by across the Mediterranean, will have reached Suez, and four thousand miles of wire, which have already reached another, sooner or later, upon every unjust and unneces Calcutta, will connect every great town in India with the sary appeal to arms. But we will trust that while God port of Bombay, so that before the year 1856 expires London will have communication by electric telegraph in ten or eleven days' time with every part of India, and by steamer and railroad in twenty-one days with Bombay.

WHITE-WASHING EXTRAORDINARY .- The Rev. James WILLIAMS, the well-known and philanthropic missionary so long resident in the South Sea Islands, taught the natives to manufacture lime from the coral of their shores. The powerful effect produced upon them, and the extraordinary uses to which they applied it, he thus facetiously describes :

" After having laughed at the process of burning, which they believed to be to cook the coral for their food, what was their astonishment when in the morning they found his cottage glittering in the rising sun, white as snow; they danced, they sung, they shouted and screamed with joy. The whole island was in a commotion, given up to wonder and curiosity, and the laughable scenes which ensued after they got possession of the brush and tub baffle description. The bon ton immediately voted it a cosmetic and kalydor, and superlatively happy did many a swarthy coquette consider herself could she but en hance her charms by a dab of the white brush. And now party spirit ran high, as it will do in more civilized coun tries, as to who was or who was not best entitled to pre ference. One party urged their superior rank; one had got the brush and was determined at all events to keep it; and a third tried to overturn the whole, that they might obtain some of the sweepings. They did not even scruple to rob each other of the little share that some had been so happy as to secure. But soon new lime was prepared, and in a week not a hut, a domestic utensil, a war-club, or a garment but what was as white as snow; not an inhabitant but had a skin painted with the most grotesque figures; not a pig but what was similarly whitened, and even mothers might be seen in every direction capering with extravagent gestures and yelling with de-light at the superior beauty of their white-washed infants."

FROM THE NEW YORK OBSERVER. ANOINTING WITH OIL .- Professor SIMPSON, of Edinburgh, has been the means of bringing to light a curious corroboration of the sanitary value of the ancient practice of anointing with oil. It appears that the learned professor, when recently visiting the manufacturing town of Galashiels, was casually informed that the workers in the wool-mill in that place were exempt from the attacks of consumption and scrofula. On inquiring of the medical men in the vicinity the truth of the statement was confirmed, and it was then deemed expedient to pursue investigations on a broader scale. Communications were accordingly sent to physicians residing in Dunfermline, Alloa, Tillicoultry, Inverness, and other districts where the wool-mills are in operation; and in the case of all it was ascertained that similar immunity was enjoyed from the fatal diseases mentioned. It further appears that in some of the localities scarlatina had been added to the list; and also that employment in the mills not only preserved health, but children of delicate constitutions were ent to be wool-workers for the express purpose of acquiring strength-a result in almost every instance

Hon. Zeno Schoder, a Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, unfortunately fell upon the steps of the Eldridge Hotel at Barnstable on Tuesday, and fractured his leg just below the hip. Surgical attendance was im-mediately called, and he is now doing well, although the accident will prevent him from taking his seat at the opening of the approaching session of Congress.

MISSISSIPPI CREDIT.—The recent election in Mississipp is said to indicate a settled purpose not to provide for the repudiated bonds of the State, passed to European and other creditors, on the establishment of the Union Bank in 1838—39. Judge Verger, of the Supreme Court, has been defeated for re-election mainly because of his recent affirmation of the Chancellor's decision that these bonds are constitutional, and impose both a moral and legal obTHE DUTIES OF THANKSGIVING.

Messrs. EDITORS: I was so much gratified with the propriety of the sentiments expressed by Rev. Mr. Rouges yesterday in that part of his discourse in which he censured the course which has become but too com-LECTURES TO YOUNG WOMEN, by WM. G. ELIOT, Pastor of mon among clergymen, at least in one section of the country, of perverting the day annually set apart for thanksgiving and fast by the discussion in the pulpit of questions connected with party politics, that I requested him to allow me to offer for publication in your paper that portion of the sermon. The intelligence received today from Europe renders it still more appropriate.

Yours, with the highest respect,

EXTRACTS.

"I wish to yield myself to the spirit of the occasion I wish to acknowledge its gracious influence, to give free

course to its agreeable associations.

"This day of festivity is of New England origin. Only a few years, I think, have seen you assemble in your places of worship for a week-day service of this kind. Let me express the hope that your desire is to preserve the integrity of this occasion, keeping it a time for a serious gratitude, and not giving it over to the considering of subjects more secular than religious, more of the State than the Church, as is too often the case where this sea son for giving thanks is of an older date.

"Enough other times there are for exciting topics to be broached; for the expression of opinion to be loud and exciting; for political measures and party principles, or want of principles, to be debated, to be applauded or called to account. I will have nothing to do with these subjects now. This day of all the year is not to be troubled and vexed by their intrusion. We meet here for a common purpose, to be grateful and happy. Think you this ever would be gained by setting prejudice against prejudice, opinion against opinion; by opening afresh the half-healed wounds of disappointed partisanship; by setting success against defeat, or the apparent right against the apparent wrong in all or any of the momentous political interests of the day? I tell you, no. For this day, at least, let the fires of such contention burn low; happy, indeed, if they might burn out. Let it be felt how foreign are such discourses to this our jubilee. Let it be felt that periods of pleasant intercourse like this may go far to remove differences of sentiment, and to melt all jarring judgments into barmony and peace. But my interests are awakened in the direction of a true patriotism when I remember that we are met to-day as if at the centre of a great family of States. The heart of the country is here, and as it beats with wise purpose and strong desires for the general good, for universal prosperity, for undivided brotherhood and unbroken peace, its full and regular pulsations are felt to the extremitics of the body politic, sending vigorous health through all the numberless intricate channels of business, science, emulation, and improvement, and making of united America

a goodly heritage, even the garden for the Lord.
"Let us, then, as loyal Americans, be grateful that we have such a country to be proud of and to be loyal to. Let us be thankful that generation after generation have found and have left this land of their birth and their affections rich with the blessings of liberty and bright with the promises of a glory whose sun may never set. Let us thank God that no discordant, belligerent feelings have prisoner the well-being of a Confederacy which the fathers

omd together with a rare wisdom, and sanctified with their holiest prayers. Let us lift up our hearts in praise that, through all the vicissitudes of earth and time, we have been guarded and guided as a people by an Almighty hand; led on securely beneath gathering clouds and bursting storms, until now, within the same shelter of a Providential care, we can felicitate ourselves and one another upon being a united and happy family, still numbering millions of glad and privileged souls, who, today and every day, can breathe thanksgivings together, north, south, east, and west, for the mercies and favors

poured out to them freely during another year.
"Our reasons, indeed, for National Thanksgiving at once appear when we compare our own safe condition with the precarious fortunes of venerable empires now on the brink of convulsion beyond the sea.

"Europe at any moment is likely to be in arms. Even now the great potentates may have unclasped the bands of amity and flung out their flags with a declaration of war. What a picture, indeed, the Continent presents! The balance of power is trembling, and it needs but a little more of defection and of despotism irretrievably to turn the scale. And what then shall be the result is hidden but from Him who overrules the counsels and conflicts of nations, and 'from seeming evil still educe:

"But we are at peace, and with the prospect of peace An ocean rolls between us and the miseries of war. No darkness, from danger to our institutions, lowers upon our sky; but rather in its place are signs and assurance that, as a united and happy people, we are to live and not die. The embers of disorder and distress die out before they reach our shores. These fields are not to be drenched with blood. These multitudes that throng the high warfare, or thinned by famine, or brought down to de spair by the terrible reverses that follow in one way or shall send the early and the latter rain, so that the hopes of the husbandman may not fail, that He will also send the dews of his grace upon all our interests and all our affairs, that they may continue to flourish, and year by year invite and draw us to a thanksgiving such as this.

ONE VACANT CHAIR.

We were talking a few days since with an esteemed friend of ours, who was reared after the good old New England fashion, and with whom "Thanksgiving," as a matter of course, is an institution, a day of family reunion, of domestic and social rejoicing. He is a man of noble sympathies and a big heart. In speaking of the coming Thanksgiving day a cloud passed over his fea-tures, and a tear gathered in his eye. "I have," said he, "for many years gathered my family around me on that day. All my children have sat with me at my annual east, and it never occurred to me that it could ever be otherwise. We ate, drank, and were merry, without thinking that a change must one day come. has already come. At our annual banquet this year there will be one vacant chair."

It was a sad, sad thought. Sorrowful memories com clustering around the heart at the mention of that "one vacant chair." The pleasant features, the happy smile, the cheerful voice of the loved and the lost come like a vision of sweetness from the sorrowful past. The pale still face, the marble brow, decked with the garlands of the grave, follow, and the eye dims with tears as the vision vanishes away, and the palpable presence only is left of that "one vacant chair."

And so it is, and so it will be always. Year by year those that we love drop from around us. Some are snatched away by death, going down in the bloom of their beauty to the city of the dead. Some swing out into the great world, and are borne by the currents of life far away from us. The day of annual reunion comes; we gather around the yearly banquet, we look for the cherished faces, we listen for the loved voices; but the heart swells, and the big tear trembles on the eyelids, for there, the midst of that cherished circle, in the very place where one who nestled fondliest in our affections used to it, is "one vacant chair."

We who sit at the head of these family feasts should never forget that one day we shall be absent from the banquet. The time will surely come when we shall cease to occupy a place there. We know not when the vacancy may occur, but as surely as time rolls on, as surely as human destiny is sweeping onward and onward, always towards eternity, so surely will the day of our departure come; and struggle as we may, resist as we may, as all made on behalf of the creditors their debts will also be the aggregated energies of nature may, we must pass from among the living, and leave behind us for the next gathering "one vacant chair."-Albany Register.

ATTACK UPON A VESSEL BY SAVAGES .- A late San Francisco paper states that the brig Rosa, while on a trading voyage among the South Pacific Islands, was attacked at Tauron by savages, and the captain and several of the crew were murdered. It seems that the natives, of whom a large number had been admitted on board the vessel, commenced a simultaneous attack upon the crew of the brig, killing or overpowering six of their number, and forcing the survivors to seek refuge in the cabin. They there procured arms and ammunition, and succeeded in shooting several natives from the skylight. The crew finally left their place of refuge, and after a sharp conflict succeeded in overpowering the natives, driving most of them overboard. On the deck were found the lifeless bodies of the captain and three of the crew. The chief mate and one seaman were missing, having probably been thrown overboard The second mate, upon whom the command of the brig devolved, bore the vessel up for Sydney, where she arrived in safety.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- As the evening train from Boston, which was an hour or two late, was approaching Greenfield on Tuesday evening about six o'clock, while between the bridges across the Deerfield and Connecticut river, the engine was thrown from the track by running over the bodies of Hibbard Wright and Otis Field, of Montague, who appear to have been sleeping on the track. ligation on the State to pay them; and it is said that the same influence operated extensively to swell the vote against Gov. Foore, the Union candidate on the State licket.

Montague, who appear to have been described by the said that the wright was instantly killed, his head being severed from his body: and Field now lies in a critical condition, and is not expected to recover. His legs were horribly mangled, and have been amputated.—Albany Register.

OFFICIAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 29, 1853. Information has been received at this Department from R. Schleiden, Esq., Minister resident of the Free Hanseatic city of Bremen near the United States, that the Government of Bremen has seen fit, at his instance, to put an end to the practice, on the part of the magistrate of Bremerhaven, of certifying to declarations of promise of marriage given by emigrants prior to their leaving Bremen for the United States.

It is proper to add that the United States Consul at

Bremen has also been instructed not to perform the mar-riage service, or give certificates which may be considered by emigrants as equivalent thereto.

LATE FROM NEW MEXICO.

INDEPENDENCE, NOVEMBER 23 .- The Santa Fe mail eached here on Sunday. Items of news for the month past except that Aubrey, accompanied by Dr. Massie and others, left on the 15th October for California. He tries of Beaumarchais, he says: a route between his first and last one, and takes sixteen thousand sheep.

Lieutenant Whipple's exploring party had reached Albuquerque, and intended starting west of that point on the 10th of November. Their report for a route is favorable, excepting one hundred and fifty or two hundred miles west of Fort Smith, Arkansas, which does not answer at all. It is thought in New Mexico that a route by Anton Chico, Albuquerque, and Aubrey's route will be best.

Whipple has Leroux (Gunnison's guide) as his own. Major GREINER succeeded in purchasing his quicksilver nines forty miles north of Santa Fe. The deposites are found in a space of three hundred yards long and two hundred wide. Wherever you take up the earth small globules are found, which are easily separated from the dirt by washing. The most remarkable circumstance about t is that not a particle of cinnabar is found with it. Greiner says that he has found its source in the mountains near. If so it will be very profitable. More recent investigations have shown that the gold ore at the placers is inexhaustible, and that the crushing instruments succeed admirably. If Berdan's invention is a good one, as recent tests in Carolina show, millions of dollars can be extracted at little cost.

Gen. GARLAND has returned from Messils. No authority will be exercised over it. The traders at El Paso must pay the high duties and remain on this side of the river .- St. Louis Republican.

THE TROUBLE AT ERIE.

The following letter, published in the Newark Daily Advertiser, gives a particular account of the recent disturbance at Erie, (Pa.) of which we have before had a telegraph notice: ERIE, (PA.) NOVEMBER 22, 1853.

The greatest excitement prevails here. A dispute of ong standing has existed between the Corporation of Eric and the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, (Lake Shore road,) occasioned by the occupancy of said com-pany of certain streets within the Corporation for the passage of their cars, &c. The dispute ran high; all sorts of threats were made by both parties, and when at length the railroad company resolved to change the gauge of their track, so as to conform with the Buffalo and State Line Road east, and the Cleveland and Erie west of it, they were notified by the city authorities that unless they conformed to certain stipulations the company should not proceed with their work. The company, relying on their charter, refused to be dictated to by the city, and yesterday was set down for the commencement of the work. About one hundred and fifty workmen, headed by the officers and engineers of the company, proceeded to the spot where the work was to commence. Here they were met by the authorities and citizens of Erie, backed by the whole military force of the city, fully equipped and armed, determined that, should the company proceed, they would at once demolish the bridges and tear up the whole track, insisting that over the highways and thoroughfares within the Corporation the city had authority above the Legislature, and that they were determined, even at the sword's point, to maintain it. And on this occasion they were in the highest degree successful; for instead of proceeding with the work of changing the track, the company and their men, seeing the warm reception they were likely to meet with, found it convenient to 'make tracks' for other parts, and are not likely soon

It is the general impression that the company would be wise to make peace with the inhabitants and authorities of the city; for, although a city may not have the power to dictate to a company what shall be the width of their fact of the famous million, which was incontestibly given track, it is not doubted they have the right to say how that track shall be used; for instance, to regulate the eigh to the American supplies, but for these very states that track shall be used; speed of the cars, and to prevent the use of locomotives brough their streets, &c.

Nov. 23 .- The military are again out this morning, but there will not be occasion for their services.

THE RAVAGES OF THE YELLOW FEVER .- Bermuda, usually one of the healthiest places in the world, has suffered ter from there states that out of four hundred troops taken sick two hundred had died. Thirteen officers had eight daily.

in favor of his wife, in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance of New York, for \$5,000.

Court, by Mrs. Waring, for recovery of the sum insured, and on Friday morning, after a trial of two days' tength, the cause was submitted to the jury, who, in ten minutes after their retirement, returned a verdict for Mrs. W. for \$5,000, with interest from the commencement of the suit. The result of this trial will be hailed with delight by the numerous friends and relations of that reverend gentleman, as furnishing a complete vindication of his memory. one of the points relied upon by the defence was that he was not dead, but had absconded; the whole case turned upon the question of his death. - Louisville Courier, Nov. 8.

BROADWAY RAILROAD .- At New York, on Saturday, udge Duen rendered a decision in the case of Davis and Judge Duke rendered a decision in the case of Davis and Palmer against the Mayor, &c. and the grantees of the road. The Judge is not satisfied that the proofs show that a railroad in Broadway would be a nuisance, or that the Common Council acted with corrupt views in autho-rizing the grant; but he considers that the nature of the grant gives a perpetual right in the street, and also gives certain powers for ten years, neither of which the Common Council had a right to grant. The decision is that the injunction prohibiting the laying of the road be made perpetual.

SALE OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK CANAL. -In pursuance of the notice published some weeks past, the State mort-gage upon the Rappahannock Canal was closed Friday norning by a sale made by W. P. Bocock, the Attorney General, who was the commissioner appointed by the court to make said sale. The whole property was pur-chased by Wellington Gordon, trustee, for the sum of \$393,400. By a further provision of the decree the State will take its interest in stock, and the purchase being satisfied by stock, and the company, thus relieved from its embarrassments and freed from the incumbrance of this load of debt, will commence a new era in its history, under what we hope will prove to be better auspices and with the most favorable prospects of success.

[Fredericksburg (Va.) News. Parodies are seldom so close to their originals as the ollowing upon "The Last Rose of Summer" by Moore:

'Tis the last golden dollar, Left shining alone ; All its brilliant companions Are squandered and gone. No coin of its mintage Reflects back its hue— They went in mint juleps, And this will go, too! I'll not keep thee, thou lone one,

Too long in suspense; Thy brothers were melted, And melt thou to pence! I ask for no quarter, I'll spend and not spare Till my old tattered pocket Hangs centless and bare !

So soon may I "foller"

When friendships decay, And from beggary's last dollar The dimes drop away! When the Maine law has passed, And the groggeries sink, What use would be dollars ... With nothing to drink?

BEAUMARCHAIS AND THE UNITED STATES.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

We gave a few weeks since in the Advertiser some ex tracts from an article in the Revue des Deux Mondes on the life and times of BEAUMARCHAIS, in which his transactions with the United States Government were alluded to, and some new light thrown upon an unsettled question. The number of the Revue for August 15, recent ly received in this country, has a continuation of this article, in which the writer gives a detailed account of the transactions between Beaumarchais and the French and American Governments, as he has been able to discover them from a careful examination of the papers which the French merchant author left behind him. This history is too long for our columns, and the principal facts of it are probably known to persons familiar with the history of our country. We copy, however, the final summary which our country. We copy, however, the final summary which in my affairs with any reference to those of his Majesty. the writer, M. Louis DE LOMENIE, gives of the matter and are few-no Indian depredations, no street fights, nothing his opinion upon it. After narrating the course of the various negotiations, public and private, of the affairs

In 1816 the Government of the United States, through Mr. GALLATIN, inquired of the Duke DE RICHELIEU, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, if the French Government would consent to declare formally that the million paid June 10, 1776, to Beaumarchais had nothing in co with the supplies furnished to the United States. The de Richelieu, supported by the official note addressed to Congress by Mr. Gerard in 1778, did not hesitate to make the desired declaration. This was only officially exact but it seems as if this declaration ought to have sufficed to finish the debate; for, admitting even that Beaumarchain had drawn all his money from the coffers of the State, there is certainly something strange and unworthy in the attitude of a nation which has become powerful which, after having received from an individual at a period of extreme distress the most signal services, persists in say-

ing to this individual and his heirs:
"Who gave you the money with which you helped me so
opportunely, and which you have asked for in vain for s opportunely, and which you have asked for in vain for so many years? I believe that you received this money as a present for me. Your Government has addressed to me on this subject, between 1778 and 1763, two declarations, one of which affirms positively that I ought to pay you for all your supplies, and the other leads me to think that it was the wish of your Government to make me a present of the value of a million of these supplies. Since this period your Government declares constantly that it has no part in your commercial operations, and that I ought to pay you fully; but, as I suspect there is a cabinet mystery in this, I prefer to admit that the assistance

States Government was placed by the formal declaration of the Duke de Richelieu in 1816. That Government nevertheless persisted in rejecting the claim, and not withstanding the favorable opinion of several eminent American lawyers, notwithstanding the presence of the daughter of Beaumarchais, who came in 1824, accompanied by one of her sons, to solicit Congress in person, every time the debate was resumed there was found an inflexible majority for setting aside the claim. It was not until 1885 when the famous affair of the twenty-five millions was presented for the second time, and when the somewhat violent proceedings of President Jackson had taught us that the we were, it was thought proper to allow the debt of the Beaumarchais heirs to come into the compensations claimed in the name of France; but this claim was singularly reduced. Thirty-six years before, the family of Beau-marchais claimed at the least 2,400,000 francs, which were stipulated in the report of Mr. Hamilton in 1793; in 1835 they were offered their choice between eight hundred thousand francs or nothing. They preferred the eight hundred thousand francs, and this long and difficult suit between Beaumarchais and the United States was finally

think I have proved that the accusation made against Beaumarchais in America, of having deceived the French Government by making it believe that the supplies for which he demanded payment had been gratuitously sent to Congress, is completely false. Admitting even that the thing were possible, which it is not, it is evident by the letters from M. de Vergennes, and by those of Beau-marchais, as well as the explanations called for from the French Ministry by Congress on several occasions, that from the beginning to the end of the operation the Ministers were constantly kept informed of the pretensions of Beaumarchais, and that if they had disapproved of them nothing would have been more easy than to oppose them. even without throwing off the mystery which before the rupture with England was necessary, and which became still more necessary after that rupture. I have been obliged, nevertheless, to re-establish, contrary to the very sincere opinion of the Beaumarchais heirs and the declarations of various ministers since 1778, all based on the official declaration of M. de Vergennes, the truth as to the eign to the American supplies, but for these very supplies. And now I must go further.

but certainly not either a sage or a hero; in undertaking it especially as the means of penetrating more intimately into the manners and spirit of the eighteenth century, have never proposed to be every where and always the ad vocate of de Beaumarchais. I shall say then, sacrificing terribly from the ravages of the yellow fever. A late let- to an absolute duty of sincerity the danger of wounding perhaps in some measure the feelings, worthy to be respected, of a family which has been so kind as to confide also perished, and one hundred and twenty-three convicts. The convicts were still dying at the rate of six or ty, which prove, not that the claim of Beaumarchais was infounded in reference to the United States, (in this point RECOVERY OF LIFE INSURANCE.-In the winter of 1848 of view it seems always legitimate to me, but that his the Rev. Thomas Waring very mysteriously disappeared, near Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Kentucky, and was then and still believed by his relatives and friends to idea that he had received from the French Government have been murdered. Some year or more before the death of Mr. W. he had effected an insurance on his life operations, it appeared to me unjust in the highest death of Mr. W. he had effected an insurance on his life operations, it appeared to me unjust in the highest death of Mr. W. he had effected an insurance on his life. gree that, this grant having had for a result the drawing ance of New York, for \$5,000.

In January last suit was instituted in Jefferson Circuit

Beaumarchais, after having been paid very ill, and hardly half these five millions, should have so many difficulties to encounter to obtain the payment of the remainder. I found it hard to explain the attitude of M. de Vergennes. for on one side the Minister seemed to say clearly that it was the intention of the Government to leave to Beau marchais, at the same time, with the chances of failure, the chances of any benefit that might arise from the un-dertaking, and, on the other hand, he hardly sustained him in his claims. Contenting himself with not furnishing arms against him, he appeared to keep a sort of neutrality between the provider of the supplies who solicited his payment from the United States and that Government, which, notwithstanding the first official declaration of the Minister, kept constantly asking, as they refused payment is it true that this is a real debt? This coolness part of M. de Vergennes, compared with the zeal mani-fested at a later period in favor of the claim by so many other Ministers who did not know the bottom of the thing, seemed to me inexplicable. New researches have given me the answer to this enigma; it is that M. de Vergennes had allowed to his agent a better bargain than I had supposed. Not only Beaumarchais had received one million on the 10th of June, 1776, but the million from Spain which I had at first considered as at least doubtful, be cause I found no trace of it in the papers of the author of the Barber of Seville, this million had really been furnished by M. de Aranda. However, to guarantee the se crecy of the operation, this million had made a little cir-The Spanish Ambassador had paid into the public treasury of France, he had received an acknowledgment for it from the Treasurer, he had given this acknowledg ment to M. de Vergennes, who had transmitted it to Beau marchais in exchange for the receipt which I copy word for word from the original:

"I have received from his Excellency the Count de Ver gennes the acknowledgment of a million livres current money which M. Duvergier had given to the Spanish Ambassador, with which acknowledgment I may receive from the royal treasury the said sum of a million current, for the use of which I shall account to his said Excellency the Count de Vergennes.

CARON DE BEAUMARCHAIS.

"VERSAILLES, AUGUST 11, 1775."

This Spanish million, added to the French million of June 10, renders the situation of Beaumarchais already less afflicting; but this is not all. I had found in the papers of the author of the Barber of Seville, a letter dated February 18, 1777, from which it results that he had vainly asked for a new aid of a million; and, having still the idea that he had only received one million, thought that, his shipments exceeding much this sum, and the Americans sending him nothing, he must have found himself very much embarrassed. And so he undoubtedly was; but a first refusal did not discourage him, and he returned to the charge, supported undoubtedly by M. de Maurepas; for I have ascertained that in this same year 1777, after a fruitless demand in the month of February, he received from M. de Vergennes on the 31st of May 1777, 400,000 livres; June 16, 200,000; July 3d, 474,496; which makes a total of 1,074,496 livres, which, added to which makes a total of 1,074,496 livres, which, added to the two millions already received, evidently permits Beaumarchais to support with more patience the difficulty that he finds in getting his pay from Congress. It appears, moreover, that at the end of 1777 he had sent to America an extra consignment of guns which the Ministry was to pay for in part; for in 1778 he claims a new sum of 300,000 livres, and the report of M. de Vergennes to the King, dated April 8th, 1778, that he might be authorized to deliver him the sam, is framed thus: "The Count de Maurepas having the last year authorized by the order of your Majesty, M. de Beaumarchais to make

n new consignment of 15,000 guns to North America, with the promise of being reimbursed therefor, M. de Beaumar-chais solicits that he may be paid the sum of 260,000 livres, which is the value of the said guns," &c.

At the bottom of this account the King writes goor and Beaumarchais touches the 360,000 livres in question Only it appears that it was found that he had received money enough for this whole affair, and that he was made to sucear by his great gods not to ask for any more. This is indicated by the sufficiently odd form of his last receipt of 360,000 livres, which is drawn up in the follow-

ing manner:

you rendered me was gratuitous, and that I ought not pay neither your Government, which does claim the payment, nor you, who claim it with the support of your Government." Such was evidently the position in which the United

American Government was a creditor less patient than

settled, as many lawsuits are settled, in the lump.

I have attempted to explain it with entire impartiality

On undertaking this study of a much calumniated man,

"I acknowledge that his Majesty has been very kind to re-

we have mentioned were incontestibly paid towards these supplies. This is proved by the report of M. Durival to M. de Vergennes, of the 5th of September, 1786, referring to the demand made by the banker of the United States. All the payments made to M. de Beaumarchais are recapitulated there on a separate sheet with this title payments made for the American service; but this report confirms at the same time the general thesis that we have constantly sustained, for if we find there the proof that M. de Vergennes had paid more money than we at first supposed, we find also the demonstration that it was to the Ministry alone, not to the Americans, that Beaumarchais was to render an account of the money received. It remains equally certain that the policy relative to Eng-land was sufficient in 1776 to compel M. de Vergennes to wish to give the operation a commercial character, not merely fictitious, but real, and that Beaumarchais in giving it this character followed the instruction of the Ministry. If in the years 1777 and 1778, which were the decisive years for the destiny of America, the insurgents had failed, Beaumarchais would have lost not only the money that he had known how to procure from France and Spain by his skill and perseverance for the assistance of America, but in addition his personal fortune; for it is incontestible that acting at the same time, and in the hope of a greater benefit, (and I do not think that he can be equitably denied this merit,) under the influence of an ardent desire to associate his name with the success of the American cause, he had expended much more than the three millions he had received. It is nevertheless true that he had received these three millions, and that M. de Vergennes retained the right of requiring of him to render an account of them. Has this account been rendered, and under what form? Would the Ministry have exacted from Beaumarchais a partial or total reimbursement in case the latter had been paid in full by the Americans? Why, in the contract of 1783 with America, did M. de Vergennes mention only one of the three millions given to Beaumarchais, and say nothing of the two others? Why, after having mentioned this million, did he refuse to mention to the Americans the name of the person who had re-ceived it? Did he take into consideration that not only Beaumarchais could not obtain from Congress the payment of what remained due on his supplies, but that he had made in his expeditions to the United States considerable losses, that several of his vessels had been captured by the English, and that the single State of Virginia alone, by the depreciation of paper money, caused him the loss of a sum estimated by him at three millions? Were these osses considered as a sort of discharge for the three millions received from France and Spain? All these ques ions are more easy to ask than to answer. In an affair of this kind there are always points on which the investigation is reduced to probabilities and conjectures.

In conclusion, and to finish with this mysterious opera tion which has during fifty years caused to be exchanged between France and America more than fifty despatches, not one of which is exact, Beaumarchais, independent o his claims against individual States of the Union, claimed in 1795 from Congress a sum of 4,141,171 livres, including interest on the account settled in 1781 by Silns Deane, and after forty year's debate his heirs received eight hundred thousand francs! What he lost represents, then, the secret grant of three millions which he received. This result is less iniquitous in itself than if the grant did not exist, but it does not do any more honor to the gratitude and generosity of the American Government.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 1, 1853. The time limited by the undermentioned notices of this Department of the 30th July and 22d August last, for the purchase of stocks of the United States, is hereby extended to the 1st January next. But it is to be observed that, in addition to the usual assignment, the holder must distinctly assign the interest on the same now made up at the Treasury, or transmit the semi-annual coupons, as the case may be. In default of this latter assignment or transmission, the premium and one day's interest (less interest from time of redemption to 1st of January) only will be paid.

To afford an opportunity to distant holders to avail of this notice, the Department will consider stocks mailed at any time prior to the said 1st January as entitled to JAMES GUTHRIE. its benefits. Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 8, 1853. OTICE is hereby given to the holders of the six per cent. stocks of the loan authorized by the act of April 15, 1842, and redeemable 31st December, 1862, and also to the holders of the six per cent. stocks of the loan authorized by the act of July, 1846, redeemable 12th Nevember, 1856, that this Department is prepared to purchase, at any time between the date hereof and the first day of December next, to the extent of two millions of said stock, in the manner and on the terms hereinafter mentioned, to wit:

In case of any contingent competition within the amount stated, preference will be given in order of time in which the said stocks of either kind may be offered. The certificates, duly assigned to the United States, must be transmitted to this Department, upon the receipt whereof a price will be paid compounded of the following particulars:

1st. The par value or amount specified in each certificate.
2d. A premium of 16 per cent. on the stocks of 1842, redeemable in 1862, or a premium (as the case may be) of eight and a half per cent, on the stocks of 1846, redeemable in

3d. Interest on the par of the certificate from the 1st of July, 1853, to the date of receipt and settlement at the Trea-sury, with the allowance (for the money to reach the owner) of one day's interest in addition. Payment for said stocks will be made in drafts of the Trea

surer of the United States on the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, as the parties may direct.

JAMES GUTHKIE, Secretary of the Treasury. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 8, 1858.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the six per cent. stocks of the United States of the loan authorized by the act of 28th January, 1847, and redeemable the 31st of Decem-ber, 1857, and of the loan authorized by the act of 31st March, 1848, and redeemable 30th June, 1868, that this Department s prepared to purchase, at any time between the date hereof and the 1st day of December next, to the extent of the sum of five millions of dollars of the said stocks, in the manner and on the terms hereinafter mentioned, to wit:

In case of any contingent competition within the amount

stated, preference will be given in the order of time in which the said stocks may be offered. The certificates, duly as-signed to the United States, must be transmitted to this Department, upon the receipt whereof a price will be paid com-pounded of the following particulars:

1. The par value or amount specified in each certificate. A premium on said amount of twenty-one per cent.
Interest on the par of the certificate from the 1st of July,

1853, to the date of receipt and settlement at the Treasury, with the allowance (for the money to reach the owner) of one day's interest in addition. Payment for said stocks will be made in drafts of the Trea surer of the United States on the Assistant Treasurer at Bos-ton, New York, or Philadelphia, as the parties may indicate. JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury.

MR. LEFEBVRE'S SCHOOL. P. LEFEBURE, A. M., will, on the first Monday in Boarding and Day School in Richmond, and will be prepared on that day to receive Pupils at her late residence, in Grace

Mr. LEFEDVER was for seven years connected with Mrs. Mead's School, and subsequently became Principal of the Williamsburg Female Academy, the charge of which he now resigns to engage in a larger work in Richmond.

He proposes to conduct his school on the same general plan
as that of Mrs. Mead, retaining several of her teachers, and

increasing the strength of the department of Foreign Lan-guages by the assistance of a resident French Governess and other auxiliaries. other auxiliaries.

The members of the family will form a christian bousehold under the parental care of Mr. and Mrs. Lefebyre. The school will offer every advantage for the acquisition of a sound English education, to which will be added the Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, &c.

TERMS:

For Board and Tuition in all the English branches, For Day Scholars, of all ages..... any modern language

For music, drawing, &c., at Professor's prices,
Apply to

H. P. LEFEBVRE, A. M.
aug 31—d&ctf

Grace street, Richmond, Va. DOOLE'S INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERAture just received at TAYLOR & MAURY'S
ov 24 Bookstore, near Ninth street.

Telegraphic Correspondence.

Methodist Church Controversy Settled. New York, Drc. 2.—The settlement of the Methodist Church controversy is officially announced, but the terms will not be made public until the withdrawal of the suits by consent of the courts at law. It is understood that an equal division between the Northern and Southern sec-

ions has been agreed to. Cholera at New Orleans. New Orleans, Nov. 29.—The Board of Health reports 261 deaths during last week, including 129 from cholers,

the latter mostly emigrants.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, DEC. 2 .- Flour is rather dull at \$6.687 a \$6.75. The buyers only offer \$6.62 a \$6.68 for City Mills. Rye flour \$4.27 a \$4.50. Corn meal \$2.75 a Wheat 148 a 147 cents for red, white do. 154 a "CABON DE BEAUMARCHAIS.

156. Old white and yellow corn nominal at 69 a 70, new white 60 a 62. Rye, Pa. 92 a 93, Md. and Va. 78 a 80. Oats, Pa. 45, Md. 40 a 44, Va. 38 has any reference to the American supplies. All the sums a 42 cents. Cloverseed \$6.75.

Provisions very dull. Mess pork will not bring over \$14, prime do \$12; mess beef \$15. Bacon, shoulders and sides 6\frac{3}{4} a 7 cents. Coffee very firm at 10\frac{1}{4} a 12 for Rio. Sugars and molasses scarce, but no change in prices. Whiskey 27 a 28 cents. Tobacco is very quiet and the stock light. But few

sales have been made, and prices are only nominal as previously quoted.

The stock market is dull. Ohio Railroad shares declined to 57 cash a 591 on time. The money market is a shade easier.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, DRC. 2 .- Flour is steady to-day; sales of 0,300 barrels at \$6.87 a \$6.94 for State, and \$6.94 a \$7.12 for Ohio; sales of 750 barrels Southern at \$7.12 a \$7.25. Wheat buoyant; sales of 40,000 bushels at 175 a 180 cents for Genesee, 172 for white Western, and 150 for red Southern. Corn active for export; sales of 34,000 bushels at 80 cents for mixed and 80 a 81 for

EIGHTH VOLUME COMMENCED:
HARPER FOR DECEMBER.
An Entirely Original Number.

ARPER'S New Monthly Magazine commences its eighth volume with the issue of the present number, which is made up entirely of original matter, at a cost of over \$3,000. Its constant and rapid increase in public favor, as shown by the fact that this volume commences with the unexampled edition of 135,000 copies, demonstrates the popularity of the plan on which it has been conducted hitherto, and from which it will not depart hereafter. It has been designed from the outset for popular reading; and the object of the publishers has been to present, at the cheapest rate and in the best style, the largest possible amount of reading matter, having interest and value for the greatest number of the American people, without distinction of profession or of class. They have spared neither labor nor expense in the effort to accomplish this re-sult. They have not restricted their choice of matter to sult. They have not restricted their choice of matter to either American or foreign literature, but have availed themselves of the best in both. They intend to pursue this plan with increased vigor hereafter. A larger proportion of original matter will probably be introduced than hitherto, but not unless it shall prove to be better than can be procured from other sources. The best—that which shall combine the greatest interest with the greatest utility—will continue to have the preference, whatever may be its origin. In this way the publisher believe the lishers believe they will better meet the wants and promote the welfare of the American people than in any other.

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Macpelab.

The Virginian Canaan. By a Virginian.

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Davis House; Plymouth Rock; Plymouth, from the Beach; Watson's House, Clark's Island; Great Rock, Clark's Island. Sweet Bells Jangled.

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The Newcomes. Memoirs of a Most Respectable Family. ly W. M. Thackeray. Chapter IV. In which the Author and the Hero renew their Chapter V. Clives Uncles.

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EDITOR'S TABLE.—Political Corruption; All Parties alike Guilty; Definition of the Term; The Political Oath; Its Spirit; Its Violation worse than Common Perjury; The Spoils Doctrine a Breach of Trust; Worse than Ordinary Theft; Worse than Ordinary Gambling; Worse than Common or Petty Bribery; Keeps back the Good Men of all Parties; Brings out the Worst Men of all Parties; Politicians by Trade; A Reproductive Pestilence; Effaces the Divine Idea of Government; Destroys all Reverence; New York Legislature; Parties Heading each other; All Alike; Acting under Oath; The Party Politician and the Fanatic; The Spoils Doctrine worse than Fanaticism.

Cata; The Party Politician and the Fanatic; The Spoils Doctrine worse than Fanaticism.

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EDITOR'S DRAWER.—Cut and Come Again; Wild Oats; Brudder Dickson; Woman as a Lover; Catching the Anchor; A Verbal Fence; New Legal Authority; Look Out; Proof of Personal Identity; Life in Australia; Order of Exercises; Epitaph; A wrong Rap somehow; Looking Green; the last Cake of Supper; the Watch and the Body; Philoprogenitiveness; About Rats; Absence of Mind; Chill November; a Woman on Women; A Wonderful Parrot; Epitaph on a Dog.

LATERARY NOTICES.—Books of the Month: Sie Hudson Lowe on the Captivity of Napoleon; Memoir of Dr. Judson; Autobiography of Haydon; Beecher's Conflict of Ages; Memoirs of Abernethy; The Czar and the Sultan; God with

Autobiography of Haydon; Beecher's Conflict of Ages; Memoirs of Abernethy; The Czar and the Sultan; God with Men; Bow in the Cloud; American Aboriginal Port-Folio; Scotia's Bards; The Little Drummer; Sparing to Spend; Lady Lee's Widowhood. Foreign Literary Intelligence: The Spectator and Leader on Thackeray's Newcomes; The English Press on Eliot's History of the Early Christians; The Old House by the River; Hawthorre's Tanglewood Tales; and Ruskin's Stones of Venice; Pension to Head.

Comignities, original and selected.

Comicalities, original and selected. Illustrations.—Twelve Scenes from Bachelor Life.

Hustrations.—Tweive Scenes from Bachelor Life.
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Tenus: The Magazine may be obtained of Bocksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at three dollars a year, or twenty-five cents a Number; the semi-annual volumes, as completed, neatly bound in cloth, at two dollars; and muslin covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back numbers uniformly bound at twenty-five cents each.
Seven volumes are now ready, bound. The volumes com-Seven volumes are now ready, bound. The volumes com-mence with the numbers for June and December; but suboriptions may commence with any number.

The Publishers will supply Clubs of two persons at five dol-

are a year, of five persons at ten dollars. Clergymen supplied at two dollars are year. Numbers from the commencement can still be supplied.

The Magazine weighs over seven and not over eight ounces. The postage upon each number, which must be p quarterly in advance, is three cents. HARPER & BROTHER,

nov 30-dltwlt Publishers.

PRUNSWICK CITY, GEORGIA.—Large and Peremptory Sale of Building Lots in the City of Brunswick, State of Georgia.—The proprietors of the city of Brunswick hereby give notice that a sale of five hundred eligible lots will take place by public auction, at the Oglethorpe House, in said city, on Thursday, the 12th day of January, 1854, at 12 o'clock M. The sale will be positive to the highest bidder.

Terms: One-third cash, and the remaining two-thirds in one and two years. Title perfect.

The port and site of Brunswick held out commercial and The port and site of Brunswick hold out commercial and maritime advantages superior to those presented by any other south of Chesapeake bay. The climate is healthy; the water pure. Further particulars, with maps, &c., may be had at the office of the Company, 90 Broadway, New York, or of Mr. John Brooks, agent, Brunswick, Georgia.

WM. CHAUNCEY, President.

nov 26—law5w THOS. A. DEXTER, Secretary.

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